



◀ FORCE PROVIDER: SHELTERS GET SPACIOUS

WHEN Joyce Taylor of the U.S. Army Materiel Command's Program Management Office for Logistic Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) arrived in Kuwait in September 2002, plans were developed to construct six Force-Provider Modules that would provide bedding for nearly 3,500 soldiers.

"Today, the six Force-Provider Modules and festival-tent communities built under the LOGCAP contract provide bed-down for 15,500 troops, and everyday brings new requests," Taylor said.

Force Providers are a combination of military and commercial products that provide climate-controlled billeting, quality dining facilities, hygiene services and morale, welfare and recreation facilities for deployed troops.

The military camps in Kuwait vary in size, from about 500 to 6,500 people. Force Provider modules vary in size to accommodate 550 to 3,300 people each.

The basic building block is the Tent Expendable Modular Personnel (TEMPER), each of which has an environmental control unit.

Force Providers come complete with water and fuel storage, power generation and distribution, and wastewater collection systems. They're containerized and preconfigured for easy movement by land, air and sea.

A typical camp requires five to 10 acres of land. Site preparation takes three to four days, and an entire camp can be fully operational in about 14 days.

Force Providers have made high-quality living conditions possible in Haiti, Cuba, Bosnia, Guatemala, Honduras and various locations in Kuwait in support of operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. — *Bob Whistine, AMC-LSE*

A BETTER COMMAND POST

MORE space is what the Army wanted for its tactical operations centers, and that's what it will get with the Large Standard Integrated Command Post System being developed at the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center in Natick, Mass. The LSICPS will provide 450 square feet of space, making it nearly four times the size of the current Modular Command Post Tent System.

Four proposed shelters were independently tested last fall at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to become part of the LSICPS system. Of those, the two most likely to meet the Army's needs are the improved Tent Extended Modular Personnel (TEMPER) and modified Modular General Purpose Tent System (MGPTS), said Frank Kostka, 21st Century Fabric Structures Group team leader.

An enclosed space for the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system and an integral liner for overhead lighting further simplify the system. Other components of the TEMPER LSICPS are an electrical distribution system, tables and map boards.

The LSICPS is scheduled for initial fielding to the 3rd Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Alaska in 2004. — *Soldier Systems Center*



For more information on the new system center, go to www.sbccom.army.mil.

BAT: AIDING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ►

A CRIME suspect or enemy detainee can be easily and accurately enrolled in what's called the Biometrics Automated Toolset, or BAT — a computerized personnel-identification system developed at the Battle Command Battle Laboratory at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. — in the time it takes someone to press the subject's index finger against a pocket-sized scanner and take his digital photo.

It's possible through biometrics, the science of establishing an individual's identity by his unique physical features. Scientists have found that there are physiological biometric identifiers — facial measurements, hand geometry, color and pattern of the iris and retina, as well as unique behavioral identifiers, such as speech and signature — that distinguish each individual.

BAT uses two forms of identification and recognition — fingerprinting and face recognition — to build electronic dossiers tied to biometric signatures.

The BAT's small size and user-friendly format make it an ideal system for use in the field. It can run on any computer using Windows 2000. Using off-the-shelf biometrics software and hardware, with the wraparound software developed at Fort Huachuca, the Battle Lab team designed BAT to identify and register prisoners of war, refugees, and other people of interest to officials in the intelligence community.

BAT has already been deployed to Camp Bondsteel, in Kosovo, to military police units in Hawaii, and users in Southwest Asia



and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. V Corps units in Germany, soldiers at Fort Bragg, N.C., and Marines at Camp Pendleton, Calif., are currently evaluating BAT for their potential use.

Through BAT, detainees and POWs are photographed, have their fingerprints scanned and their names and aliases typed into the computer in about a minute. The flexibility of the system also allows other types of information to be easily included in an individual's record.

Civilian and military law enforcement agencies and other government organizations have expressed interest in the BAT system to interface with their current systems. —*Pat Dillingham, USAIC&FH Public Affairs Office, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.*

NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR SOF MEDICS ►

WHEN special operations medics returned from Afghanistan, they said they needed something to prevent wounded soldiers from hemorrhaging. They needed blood-clotting technology, and a tourniquet that wounded soldiers could apply to themselves, said Dr. (COL) David Hammer, U.S. Special Operations Command surgeon.

One year later SOF medics are armed with a two types of hemostatic bandages that can stop severe bleed-

ing within two minutes, and a tourniquet a soldier can apply with just one hand.

There are two types of blood-clotting bandages, said MSG Michael Brochu, Hammer's senior enlisted advisor: the fibrin dressing and the chitosan dressing. The latter is FDA-approved, but the manufacturing process is still being refined.

"The fibrin bandage is impregnated with human blood-clotting factors in the material," Brochu said. "When applied



to a wound, the bandage actually becomes part of the blood clot." After about two minutes the bandage actually seals the wound, and clotting begins. —*Jennifer Whittle, USSOCOM PAO* 🇺🇸